

## **REMARKS**

Claims 21 to 40 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,532,218 to Shaffer et al. ("Shaffer") in view of US Patent Publication No. 2004/0117426 to Rudkin. Claims 21, 32 and 40 are presented in independent form.

Claims 21, 32, and 40 have been amended to more accurately define Applicants' invention. Claims 24-25, 32, and 35 have also been amended. Claims 23 and 34 have been cancelled. Specifically, independent claims 21, 32, and 40 now require that the video server make a determination as to authentication and security authorization of each requesting remote computer prior to the transmission of video from the video server.

Claim 21 discloses a video conferencing system comprising a video server having a specific internet address and a video input port for receiving a source video signal appearing on a video output port of an initiating computer. The video server transforms the source video signal into a video server output signal having a format suitable for communication over the Internet. The system further comprises a plurality of remote computers, where each of the remote computers executes its own respective browser application to allow it to access the video server via the specific Internet address associated with the video server.

The video server downloads the video server output signal to each of the remote computers upon its respective access to the video server, wherein access requires confirmation by the video server of authentication and security authorization information entered at the remote computer. Further, each of the remote computers transforms the downloaded video server output signal into a display signal suitable for viewing on a display device associated with that remote computer, and where a representation of the source video signal at the initiating computer is viewable on each of the plurality of remote computers.

Claim 21, in addition to requiring the video server to have a unique internet address also requires confirmation by the video server that the requesting computer's user is authorized to receive the requested content. To do this, the video server confirms authentication and security authorization information entered by each of a plurality of remote computers wishing to access the video server. According to the invention of Claim 21 the video server downloads the video server output signal to each remote computer only after security authentication via the information transmitted via the Internet connection.

Contrastingly, neither Shaffer or Rudkin teach that the remote computer user must enter authentication information prior to the video server transmitting the requested video. For example, Shaffer at Col. 5, Lines 20-45 , which the Examiner relied on discloses "that beginning with a step 80, a local conference room participant makes a request to the conferencing server 22 to present information. This request can be made by, for example, clicking on a "present" icon which is provided by special client software running on each of the computers 72. The request is sent to the conferencing server 22 from the participant's computer 72 over the data connection 73.

Then, at a step 82, a test is made by the conferencing server 22 to determine whether another participant is currently making a presentation. If another participant is not currently making a presentation, the conferencing server 22 then handles the presentation of the requesting participant at a step 84, which will be described in further detail in FIG. 4. On the other hand, if another participant is currently making a presentation and thus has control of the SVGA output port of the conferencing server, the conferencing server 22 places the requesting participant in the proper place in a queue at a step 86. In one embodiment, the conferencing server 22 places the requesting participant in the queue on a first-in first-out basis. Alternatively, under the

direction of a moderator, the conferencing server can place the requesting participant at any designated location of the queue.” Applicants respectfully disagree with the Examiners characterization that this teaches that the elements of claims 23 and 24, now incorporated into claim 21. Specifically, Shaffer merely discloses that a video conference participant can request to the video conference server to present information to the other video conference participants. Indeed, if this occurs, the video conference server merely makes a determination of whether or not another video conference participant is currently making a presentation. As two presenters cannot present content at the same time, Shaffer, merely determines if the video conference server can service the requesting presenter. There is no determination by the server as to the presenters authenticity or authorization. There is also no determination regarding the video transmission from the video server to the remote computers.

Further, Shaffer discloses that “the conferencing server interfaces with multiple computers, each associated with a local participant of the conference. The server controls which of these participants has immediate access to the SVGA output port of the conferencing server, which in turn interfaces with the videoconferencing system. In addition, the conferencing server permits the local participants who do not have control of the SVGA output port to have access to a shared version of the current presentation for displaying locally on their computers. Therefore, the conferencing server permits the local participants to review the presentation without disrupting the presenter or the visual display of the presentation on a monitor of the videoconferencing system. Finally, the conferencing server of the present invention monitors which of the local participants has a question for the presenter and toggles control of the SVGA output port to the questioner upon approval by the presenter.” Shaffer Col 3, Ins. 1-15.

Rudkin is believed to teach that by enabling a content provider to send policy data to local caches and having a local agent computer arrange for content files to be delivered in accordance with those policy files, a mechanism is provided to personalize delivery of content to users over a communications network such as the Internet. However, Rudkin at paragraph 90 discloses that “[i]t should be noted that the user authentication process described above is used for controlling access to QoS delivery of the requested content, which is distinct from controlling access to the content itself. The caching server may consult the origin server to verify that access to content by a particular user is to be allowed at all.” Rudkin ¶90. Rudkin requires that authentication occur between the caching server and the origin server and not between the end user or remote computer and the video server. As the disclosed invention of claim 21 does not rely on a cache server to store remote user information or video content, the need for any type of cache server is eliminated. Accordingly, Rudkin does not teach, suggest, or make obvious the idea that video content from the video server is delivered to the remote computer only after authentication and security information entered at the remote server is authenticated by the video server.

For at least these reasons, it is believed clear that independent Claim 21 is allowable over Shaffer. Independent claims 32 and 40 contain similar limitations as those recited in Claim 21. Accordingly, Applicants submit that Claims 32 and 40 are allowable over the art of record for at least the same reasons set forth above with respect to Claim 21.

With respect to claim 30, Applicants respectfully disagree with the Examiner’s understanding of Shaffer at the cited section. The Examiner states that Shaffer at Col. 6, lines 20-35 teaches that “the video server downloads a software application to those of the plurality of remote computers that do not have this software application already resident thereon.” OA at 4.

However, as Shaffer is directed to a video conferencing system that enables users to share content, all col. 6 at 20 to 35 teaches is that “a test is made by the conferencing server, at a step 98, to determine whether the current presenter **has transferred a copy of their presentation** from the connected computer 72 to the hard disk 62 of the conferencing server over the data connection 73. This transfer can be initiated by software running on each of the computers 72, which allows for the identification of and transfer of the appropriate file to the conferencing server. If the presenter does not **download their presentation** to the conferencing server at step 98, the conferencing server saves an image of every slide being presented in its system memory 52 or its hard disk 62 at a step 100. This is accomplished by software running on the conferencing server that captures images received from active SVGA input ports.”

Shaffer does not teach that software applications are downloaded to the remote computers. To the contrary, Shaffer teaches that presenter content is loaded onto the video conferencing server so that other video conference participants may access the content, not a specific software application. Accordingly, it is believed that claim 30 is allowable over the art of record.

The remaining claims all depend from one or another of the independent claims discussed above and are therefore believed patentable for at least the same reasons. Because each dependent claim is also deemed to define an additional aspect of the invention, however, the individual consideration or reconsideration, as the case maybe, of the patentability of each on its own merits is respectfully requested.

In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, Applicants respectfully requests favorable reconsideration and allowance of the present application. If, however, there are any

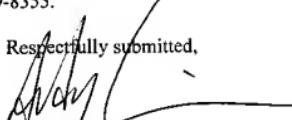
unresolved issues, it is requested that the Examiner contact Applicants' representative via telephone so that such issues can be quickly resolved.

***Correspondence and Fees***

No additional fees are believed to be necessitated by the instant response. However, should a fee be required, authorization is hereby given to charge Deposit Account no. 03-3839 for any underpayment, or to credit any overpayments.

Please address all correspondence to the correspondent address for **Customer No. 26345 of Intellectual Docket Administrator, Gibbons P.C.**, One Gateway Center, Newark, NJ 07102-5310. Telephone calls should be made to Andrew M. Grodin at (973) 596-4553 and fax communications should be sent directly to him at (973) 639-8355.

Respectfully submitted,



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